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Honest as ether; to purge him of that humour
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Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts;
Exasperate, exulcerate and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Nor *medicinal* liquor can assuage. *Milton's Agonistes.*
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Thy *medicine* on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
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To cure this deadly grief. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
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He likens the *medicrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his store with great parsimony; but who, with fear of running into profuseness, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
Getting and improving our knowledge in substances only by experience and history, is all that the weakness of our faculties in this state of *medicrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to. *Locke.*
2. Moderation; temperance. Obsolete.
Left appetite, in the use of food, should lead us beyond that which is meet, we owe, in this case, obedience to that law of reason which teacheth *medicrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker, b. i.*
When they urge us to extreme opposition against the church of Rome, do they mean we should be drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *medicrity*. *Hooker.*
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Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things in wisdom, and that reasoneth of holy things by his understanding. *Ecclesi. xiv. 20.*
Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war.
Like a lion that unheeded lay,
Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he *meditates* his prey. *Dryden.*
Before the memory of the flood was lost, men *meditated* the setting up a false religion at Babel. *Forster.*
2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.
Them among
There set a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them *meditate* all his life long. *Fairy Queen.*
TO MEDITATE. *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate; to dwell on with intense thought. It is commonly used of pious contemplation.
His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* night and day. *Psal. i. 2.*
I will *meditate* also of all thy work, an' t' talk of all thy doings. *Psal. lxxvii. 12.*
Meditate till you make some act of piety up in the occasion of what you *meditate*; either get some new arguments against a sin, or some new encouragements to virtue. *Taylor.*
To worship God, to study his will, to *meditate* upon him, and to love him; all these being great pleasure and peace. *Tully's Sonnet.*
MEDITATION. *n. f.* [*meditation*, Fr. *meditatio*, Latin.]
1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation.
I left the *meditations* wherein I was, and spake to her in anger.
Some thought and *meditation* are necessary; and a man may possibly be so stupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to say in his heart, there is none. *Bentley.*
2. Thought employed upon sacred objects.
His name was heavenly contemplation;
Of God and goodness was his *meditation*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
'Tis most true,
That musing *meditation* most affects
The pensive secrecy of desert cell.
Thy thoughts to nobler *meditations* give,
And study how to die, not how to live. *Granville.*
3. A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.
MEDITATIVE. *adj.* [from *meditate*.]
1. Addicted to meditation.
2. Expressing intention or design. *Mediteran.*

MED

MEDITERRANEAN. } *adj.* [*medius* and *terra*; *mediterraneus*, Fr.]
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1. Encircled with land.
In all that part that lieth on the north side of the *mediterranean* sea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue. *Brerewood.*
2. Inland; remote from the sea.
It is found in mountains and *mediterranean* parts; and so it is a fat and unctuous sublimation of the earth. *Brown.*
We have taken a less height of the mountains than is requisite, if we respect the *mediterranean* mountains, or those that are at a great distance from the sea. *Burnet.*
MEDIVM. *n. f.* [*medium*, Latin.]
1. Any thing intervening.
Whether any other liquors, being made *medivm*, cause a diversity of found from water, it may be tried. *Bacon.*
I must bring together
All these extremes; and must remove all *medivms*,
That each may be the other's object. *Denham.*
Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*
He, who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful *medium*, which is apt to discolour the object. *Addison's Spectator, No. 257.*
The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denser than the *medium* which pervades their interstices. *Newt.*
Against filling the heavens with fluid *medivms*, unless they be exceeding rare, a great objection arises from the regular and very lasting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courses through the heavens. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.
This cannot be answered by those *medivms* which have been used. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
We, whose understandings are short, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that process we seek out proper *medivms*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes.
The just *medium* of this case lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*
MEDLAR. *n. f.* [*medullus*, Latin.]
1. A tree.
The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and shaped like those of the laurel, as in the manured forts; or lacinated, as in the wild forts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruits are unblighted, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the most part, five hard seeds in each. *Miller.*
2. The fruit of that tree.
You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe,
And that's the right virtue of the *medlar*. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
Now will he sit under a *medlar* tree,
And wish his mistress were that kind of fruit,
Which maids call *medlars*. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
I was fain to forswear it; they would else have married me to the rotten *medlar*. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a basket of services, *medlars*, and chestnuts. *Peacham.*
No rotten *medlars*, whilst there be
Whole orchards in virginity.
Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch
Large *medlars*, imitating regal crowns. *Philips.*
TO MEDLE. } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenser.*
TO MEDLY. }
MEDLY. *n. f.* [from *meddle* for *mingle*.] A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. It is commonly used with some degree of contempt.
Some imagined that the powder in the armory had taken fire; others, that troops of horsemen approached: in which *medly* of conceits they bare down one upon another, and jostled many into the tower ditch. *Hayward.*
Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspensions, quarrels, reconcilments, wars;
Then peace again. *Walsh.*
They count their toilsome marches, long fatigues,
Unusual fastings, and will bear no more
This *medley* of philosophy and war. *Addison's Cato.*
Mahomet began to knock down his fellow citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural *medley* of religion and bloodshed. *Freeholder, No. 50.*
There are that a compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures: the blended streams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A pleasurable *medley*. *Philips.*
MEDLEY. *adj.* Mingled; confused.
Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,
Within my little world make *medley* war. *Dryden.*
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MEE

These little emissaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullary* part, being a bundle of very small, thread-like canals or fibres. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
The back, for the security of that *medullary* substance that runs down its cavity, is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
MEE. *n. f.* [*meb*, Saxon; *miere*, Teutonic.] Reward; recompence. Now rarely used.
He knows his *meed*, if he be spide,
To be a thousand deaths, and shame beside. *Hubberd.*
Whether in beauties glory did exceed,
A rosy garland was the victor's *meed*. *Fairy Queen.*
Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honourable *meed*. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the *meed* of some melodious tear. *Milton.*
If so a cloak and vesture be my *meed*
Till his return, no title shall I plead. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. Present; gift.
Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward: no *meed* but he repays
Seven-fold above itself. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*
MEEK. *adj.* [*meek*, Saxon; *meek*, Dutch.] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not easily provoked; soft; gentle.
Moses was very *meek* above all men. *Numb. xii. 3.*
But he her fears to cease,
Sent down the *meek*-ey'd peace. *Milton.*
We ought to be very cautious and *meek*-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors. *Collier.*
TO MEKEN. *v. a.* [from *meek*.] To make meek; to soften.
This word I have found no where else.
The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart
Was *meek*'n'd, and he join'd his sullen joy. *Thomson.*
MEEKLY. *adv.* [from *meek*.] Mildly; gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.
Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd,
And this mis-seeming discord *meekly* lay aside. *Fairy Queen.*
No pride does with your rising honours grow,
You *meekly* look on suppliant crowds below. *Stepney.*
MEEKNESS. *n. f.* [from *meek*.] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper.
That pride and *meekness* mixt by equal part,
Do both appear to adorn her beauty's grace. *Hubberd.*
You sign your place and calling, in full seeming,
With *meekness* and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen and pride. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
When his late distemper attack'd him, he submitted to it with great *meekness* and resignation, as became a Christian. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
MEER. *adj.* See **MERE**. Simple; unmix'd.
MEER. *n. f.* [See **MERE**.] A lake; a boundary.
MEERED. *adj.* Relating to a boundary; *meer* being a boundary, or mark of division. *Hanmer.*
What, although you fled! why should he follow you?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have nickt his captainship; at such a point,
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* question. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
MEET. *adj.* [of obscure etymology.] Fit; proper; qualified. Now rarely used.
Ah! my dear love, why do you sleep thus long,
When *meeter* were that you should now awake? *Spenser.*
If the election of the minister should be committed to every parish, would they chuse the *meest*. *Whitgift.*
I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meets't for death. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
To be known shortens my laid intent,
My boon I make it, that you know me not,
Till time and I think *meet*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
What, at any time have you heard her say?
—That, Sir, which I will not report after her.
—You may to me, and 'tis most *meet* you should. *Shak. As You Like It.*
To be your regent in the realm of France. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
I am in your hand; do with me as seemeth good and *meet* unto you. *Jer. xxvi. 14.*
The eye is very proper and *meet* for seeing. *Bentley.*
2. **MEET.** *verb.* Even with. [from *meet*, the verb.] A low expression.
Niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much; but he'll be *meet* with you. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
TO MEET. *v. a.* pret. I met; I have met; particip. met. [metan, Saxon, to hind; *moeten*, Dutch.]
1. To come face to face; to encounter.
Met'st thou my pofts?
His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and dances. *Judges xi. 34.*
2. To join another in the same place.
When shall we three *meet* again,
In thunder, lightning, or in rain?
Well, send him word to *meet* us in the field. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
I knew